Another Letter from Henry Ward Beecher on Political Affairs.

He Defines His Position and Justifies His Cleveland Epistle.

Strange Summersaults of the Plymouth Orator.

He Proclaims Himself an Anti-Johnson Man and Favors a Modification of the President's Policy.

CREAT APPLAUSE IN CHURCH.

MR.BEECHER "SICK" AND "ALONE."

Pilgrimage to the Banks of the Hudson.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

It is a matter of general notoriesy that, ever since the publication of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's letter declining to serve as chaplain at the approaching convention of soldiers and sailors to be held in Cleveland, the utmost surprise and dissatisfaction have been manifested by the majority of the memoers of his congregation at the sentiments expressed in that communication. Some of the more mercurial of his flock denounced his conduct in unmeasured terms; others of more temperate judgment maintained that his heart was all right, although he was unfortunate in the expression of his real scutiments upon the vital questions of the times; while "the chosen lew," those who are admitted into the sanctors sanctorum of Mr. Beccher's inner life, could be seen going about since the explosion of his Cieveland bombshell into the radical camp nodding their heads significantly and saying, "Never you mind, Beecher is too cute to sett his birthright for a mess of pottage to the Copperagues; he'll turn up all right in time," and similar expressions. This latter class being so well acquainted with the theological summersants of the Plymouth oratif: were prepared to witness the boiltical acrobatic performance to which his congregation were unexpectedly treated yesterday morning. As has already been operived, for the past week the most intense excitement has reigned in Plymouth Charen-so much so that some were apprehensive that Mr. Beecher's alleged detection from the radicals would cause a permanent disruption of the church organization, and the consequent dispersion of hundreds of the sheep and lambs of his fold upon the barren

rocks of Brooklyn Heights. This being the state or affairs, it was supposed that the Rev. Mr. Borton, who is temporarily supplying Mr. Beecher's pulpit with great acceptability, would mak-some public mention of the prevening tonic of the week. The sonclous building was niled to repletion yesterday, although it was positively known that Mr. Beecher would not occupy his accustomed place

till the 16th metant. It appears that on Saturday evening a member of the church received a lengthy communication from Mr. Beecher, explanatory of his previous letter upon political subjects. As many of the officers of the church as could be summoned together at such a short notice, met in council to determine what was best to be done with the political epistle. It was unanimously resolved that after the officiating minister had sinished his gospel message, one of their number should mount the rostrum, and proclaim to the assembled multitude "the gospel according to Beecher," so that until the conclusion of 'religious exercises" none but a few of the in:

tiated were aware what was about to transpire Betore Mr. Borton pronounced the benedic-tion, he said:—"Mr. Beecher has addressed to Captain Charles Duncan a letter in relation to recent political atterances and the position which he now occupies. At an informal meeting of such brethren as could be hastily gathered ast evening, it was resolved that the letter of Mr. Beecher be read to his congregation at the close of the service this morning, by Captain Duncan. "The reverend gentleman then prononneed the benediction, and remarked, "Now we will listen to that communication."

Captain Duncan emerged from one of the pews and mounted the stand, and, amid the breath-less attention of the congregation, spoke as tollows:-"I will mention that the cause of the letter was the report that reached Mr. Beecher from all sides, either frue or otherwise, of the great sorrow that existed in his church and among his congregation at his Cleveland letter. This letter was borne to me yester day afternoon by Mrs. Beecher, with the request from Mr. Beecher that some of his valued and udicious friends, and as many of the brethren of the church as could be got together, should be consulted. It they thought it wise to have it read, he desired it to be read; if not, not. It was his wish that Mr. Burton should read the letter, but it was thought un wise by the orethren to tax Mr. Burton, in addition to his other duties, with that or reading this long letter; so it was decided that I should try to read it. I will read it the best I can, and if I stumble you will be kind enough to bear in mind that yo would probably stumble if you were here.'

Captain Duncan then proceeded to read Mr. Beccher's latest followation, which it is need-less to say was listened to with profound attention. When the temporary occupant of the stand from which alteged theological and political heresies, mingled with unparalleled fights of eloquence, have long been fulminated, came to the passage in the letter wherein Mr. Beecher announced himself opposed to the details of the Pr sident's policy, the nouse, to use a theatrical phrase, "came down." That sentence was folowed by lond applause from the audience floor, the gallery and the upper gallery, where the "gods" are supposed to dwell. It is not improbable that if an outsider had wandered into Plymouth Church at this juncture, amid the still ness of the Sabbath, and witnessed such a des cration of the day within the precincts of the temple dedicated to the sacred exercises of wor-ship, he would have imagined himself suddenly ushered into the company of a set of infuriated enthusiasts instead of a gathering of professed numble worshippers of the Almighty. At the

#### -which might properly be paraphrased-All around my farm I roam, Sick, and sad, and louely.

conclusion of the reading of the epistle, which wound up by saying he was "sick" and "alone"

The laughter in which the audience freely in ilged a moment before atja wittleism of Mr. Seecher's, relative to the "narrowness" of the President's sphere, suddenly turned into ex-pressions of pity and commiscration. Mr. Beecher having satisfied that portion of his sock who supposed that during his absence

BEECHER ON THE CRISIS

from the Plymouth pulpit he had fallen among thieves at the political Jericho, who had stripped him of some of his private theories and left him half dead on the radical battle-field, they, in connection with all the good Samaritans of his church, instead of giving him the cold shoul-der, will make a hasty pilgrimage to the banks of the Hudson, and officiously assist in binding up nov imaginary wound which an enlightened and states nanlike view of the great questions of the day may, in their estimation, have caused to be inflicted upon him. The tollowing is

Mr. Beecher's Letter.

PRESSELL, Sept. 8-My Dear Friend: -1 am obliged to you for your letter. I am sorry that my friends and my congregation are grieved by my Cleveland letter.

This feeling, however, has no just grounds, whatever may be the seeming. I have not left, and do not propose to leave, or to be put out of the Republican party. I am in sympathy with its aims, its great principles, and its army of noble men. But I took the liberty of criticizing its policy in a single respect, and to do what I could to secure what I believed and still believe to be a better one.

I am, and from the first have been, fully of opinion that the amendment of the Constitu. tion proposed by Congress, equalizing representation in Northern and Southern States, was intrinsically just and reasonable, and that it should be sought by a wholesome and persistent moral agitation.

But, from the present condition of the public mind, and from the President's attitude, I deemed such a change to be practically impossiole, in any near period, by political action. And a plan of reconstruction based upon that seems to me far more like a plan of adjourning reconstruction for years at least, with all the liabilities of mischief which are always to be expected in the fluctuations of politics in a free

It is not the North that chiefly needs the restoration of the Government to its normal sphere and regular action. Either the advantages of Union are fallacious, or the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed dis order, make the intere reunion more difficult, and especially subject the freedmen to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. No army, no Government, and no earthly power can compel the South to treat four mil-lion men justly, if the inhabitants (whether rightly or wrongly) regard those men as the cause, or even the occasion, of their unhappiness and disfranchisement. But no army, or Government, or power, will be required when Southern society is restored, occupied, and prospering in the renewed Union. Then the negro will be felt to be necessary to Southern noustry, and interest will join with conscience and kindness in securing for him lavorable

We that live at a distance may think that the social reconstruction involved in the emancipation of four million slaves is as simple and easy as it is to discourse about it. But such a change is itself one of the most tremendous tests to which industry and society can be subjected, and to its favorable issue is required every advantage possible. The longer, therefore, the South is left in turmoil, the worse it will be for the negro. If there were no other reason; if the wnite population were not our fellow-citi zens: if we had lost all kindness and regard for them and all pride for the Union, as in part represented by the Southern States, and connned our attention exclusively to the negro, the case would be strong beyond my power of expression for an early resumption of Federal relations with all the States. It this is to disregard the negro, then all social and natural

laws have been studied in vain.

Neither am I a "Johnson man" in any re ceived meaning of that term. (Great applause, I accept that part of the policy which he favors but with modification. I have never though that it would be wise to bring back all the States in a body, and at once, any more than it would be to keep them all out together. One by one, in due succession, under a practical udgment, rather than by a waolesale theorem cal rule, I would have them readmitted. I still think a middle course between the President's policy and that of Congress would be wiser than either. But with this my agreement with the President ends. I have long regretted his igno rance of Northern ideas and sentiments, and I have been assonished and pamed at his in-

Tasing indiscretions.
Unconsciously, the President is the chief ob-tacle to the readmission of Southern States. It is enough that he is known to layor a measure to set the public mind against it. This is to be seplored. But it is largely owing to his in-creasing improdent conquet. I believe him to honest, sincere in desiring what he regards as the public good, but slow and unapt in re-ceiving help from other minds. Proud and ensitive, firm to obstinacy, resolute to fieresness, intelligent in his own sphere-which is narrow-he holds his opinions inflexibly. He often mistakes the intensity of his own convic-

tions for strength of evidence. Such a man bas a true sphere in periods of peril, when audacious firmness and rude vigor are needed. But in the delicate tasks of adjustnent which follow civil war such a nature lacks that tact and delicacy and moral intuition which

constitute the true statesman. Mr. Johnson's haste to take the wrong side at the atrocious massacre of New Orleans was shocking. The perversion and mutilation of Sheridan's despatches need no characterization. do not attribute this act to him. Yet it was of such a criminal and disgraceful nature that not to clear himself of it by the exposure and rebuke of the offending party amounted to col-lusion with crime after the fact. What shall I ay of the speeches made in the recent wide fircuit of the Executive? Are these the ways of reconciliation ?

Yet Mr. Johnson is to be our President for nearty three years to come, clothed with a power which belongs to few thrones. Besides the honor which a people owe to him as the Chief Magistrate, we must, as Christian oltizens, credit him with his real excellencies his original horror of secession, his bold resistance treachery, his persistent and self-denying heroism in the long dark days of Tennessee. We must not forget that he has jeadously re-sisted a centralization of power in the Federal Government; that he has sought to dignify and secure a true State rights; that he has maintained a simplicity of manners and a true love

of the common people. It is our duty, likewise, to forestell und pre-vent, as much as possible, by kind but faithful criticism of his errors on the one hand, and by sympathy and kindness on the other, those dangers to which he is hable under attacks which he is peculiarly unable to bear with calmness, and those dangers of evil counsellors, which more and more gravitate towards him. So long as it was possible, I have been silent upon Mr. Johnson's faults, and now speak so plainly, only

lest I seem to approve or cloak them. And now allow me to express some surpris at the turn which the public mind has taken on my letter. If I had never before spoken my sentiments I can see how friends might now misapprehend my position. But for a year past I have been advocating the very principles of the Cleveland letter in all the chief Eastern cities—in Boston, Portland, Springueld, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Brooklyn (at the Academy of Music, last winter). These views were reported, discussed, agreed to or differed from, praised and blamed abundantly. But no one thought, or at least said, that I remember, that I had forsaken the Republican party or had the said of turned my back upon the freedman.

covery of the nature of my opinions seem suffi-ciently surprising. I could not ask a better ser-vice than the reprinting of that sermon of last October, which first brought upon me the criti-ci-ms of the Tribune and Independent.

I foresaw that, in the probable condition of

parties and the country, we could not carry suf-irage for the freedmen by immediate political action. When the ablest and most radical Con-gress of our history came together they refused o give suffrage to negroes, even in the Distric Columbia; and only in an indirect way-no as a political right, but as the hoped-for result of political selfishness, did they provide for it by an amendment to the Constitution. What was prophecy with me, Congress has made history. Rel'nquishing political instruments for gaining the full enfranchisement of men, I instantly turned to moral means; and enunciating the breadest doctrine of manhood suffrage, I gave the widest latitude to that, advocating the rights of black and white, of men and women, to the vote. If any man has labored more openly, on a broader principle, and with more assiduity, I do not know him. More ability may have been shown, but not more directness of purpose or undeviating consistency.

attribute the recent misunderstanding, in part, to the greater excitement which now exists, in the narrowing of the issues, and to the extreme exacerbation which Mr Jonnson's ex-traordinary and injudicious speeches have pro-duced. To this may be added my known indiposition to join in criticism upon the President, and the fact that I urged a modified form of that policy which he, unfortunately for its success holds.

Upon Mr. Johnson's accession, I was supremely impressed with the conviction that the whole problem of reconstruction would practically pivoten the barmony of Mr. Johnson and Congress. With that we could have secured every guarantee and every amendment of the Consti-tation. Had a united Government said to the South, promptly backed up as it would have been by the North, "With slavery we must take our of the Constitution whatever slavery put in, o put in what slavery for its own support left, there can scarcely be a doubt that long ore this the question would have been setthed, the basis of representation in the South conformed to that in the North, and the principie, rac most fondamental and important of all might have been established in the Constitu n, viz., that manhood and full citizenship are

such great changes required two things, viz. promptness and unity of counsels. To secure these I bent my whole strength. I urged the purgation of the Constitution. I reasoned against mutual distrest, and plead for unity of governmental action. I did all that I knew how to do to contra the President in his war-becotten zeal against slavery; to prevent such suspicions and criminations as would tend to revive in his mind old prejudices, and bring on a relapse into his former hatred of Northern lauatics. I thought I understood his nature, and the extreme dungers, at such a critical time, of irrelating a proud, sensitive, pugnacious man, of Southern sympatines, little in sympathy with Northern feelings or ideas, and brought into the very leaders up of those men and that train of principles which he had all his life hated and denounced. That he was sincere and tenacious would make the case all the more difficult, thought I foresaw that a division between his and Congress would be the worst disaster that could befull us; that the practical test of true statesmanship just then was not to be found in theories or philosophies, however sound, but in securing and controlling Mr. Johnson in his then

Upon the assembling of Congress I went to trate before Mr. Johnson and appealing to als ender hearteaness-for he is a man of kind and tender beart-disarming his war rage by utter

I found Northern men already uttering suspi-cions of his Edelity, and conscious of power, threatening impeachment. The men who seemed alive to this danger were, unfortunately, not those who had the management of affairs. Bad counsels prevailed. The North denounced and the South sued; we see the consequences,

Long after I despaired of seeing the President and Congress barmonious. I felt it to be the duty of all good men to leave no influences un tried to lessen the danger and to diminish the evils which are sure to come, should the Presirebounding from the Republicans, be caught by those men who were in sympathy and counsel with the South throughout the war. hall not attempt to apportion blame where both sides erred. It is enough to say that units secured at the seat of government would nave been a noble achievement of leadership.

Deeming the speedy admission of the Southern States as necessary to their own health, a-moments the best policy for the freedmen, as pecuharly needful to the safety of our Government, which, for the sake of accomplishing a good end, incautious men are in danger of perverting, I favored and do still favor the lection to Congress of Republicans who will ck the early admission of the reensam States. Baving urged it for a year past, I was more than ready to urge it again upon the various conventions which preceded the nomination of hepresentatives to Congress this fall. In this spirit and for this end I drew up my Cleveland letter. I deem its views sound; I am not sorry that I wrote it. I regret the misapprehension which it has caused, and yet more, any sorrow which it may have needlessly imposed upon lear triends. As I look back upon my course, see no deviation from that straight line hich I have made, without wavering, for now burty years of public life, in favor of justice, berty, and the elevation of the poor and

norant.
The attempt to class me with men whose ourse I have opposed all my life long will utterly fail. I have been, from my youth, a firm, unwavering, avowed, and active friend of o forfeit that good name which I have earned. am not going weakly to turn away from my tiled convictions of the public weal, for fear ant bad men may praise me or good men ame me. There is a serious difference of judgment between men as to the best policy. ust all remit to the future the decision of the

mestion. Facts will soon judge as. I feel now profoundly how imperfect my serices have been to my country, compared with to desert of noble services. But I am conscious that I have given all that I had to give, without ar or favor. Above all earthly things is my country dear to me. The lips that taught me to av "Our Father," taught me to say "Father-I have aimed to conceive of that land in the fight of Christianity. God is my witness that with singleness of heart I have given all that with singleness of heart I have given all my time, strength, and service to that which shall make our whole nation truly prosperous and glorious. Not by the tustre of arms, even in a just cause, would I seek her glory, but by a civilization that should carry its blessings down to the lowest classes, and nourish the very roots of society by her moral power and parity, by her public conscience, her political justice, and by her intelligent homes, tilling up a continent, and rearing a virtuous and nobic classes.

and rearing a virtuous and nobler citizenship. By night and by day this is the vision and dream of my life, and inspires me as no personal ambition ever could. I am not discouraged at the tailure to do the good I meant, at the mis apprehension of my church, nor the severity of former friends. Just now those angry voices come to me as rude winds roar through the trees. The winds will die, the trees will live. As soon as my health is spain restored, I shall go right on in the very course I have hitherto pursued. Who will follow or accompany, it is for others to decide. I shall labor for the edu-

My recent letter but condenses those views which for twelve months I have been carnestly energed in urging upon the attention of the community. I am not surprised that men dissent. But this sudden consternation and this late dissent. with parties, any and all men that seek the same glotious ends. But I will not become a partisan. I will reserve my right to differ and dis-ent and respect the same right in others, Seking others' full manhood and true personal

Seking others' full manhood and true personal liberty, I do not mean to forfeit my own.

Better days are coming. These throes of our day are labor pains. God will bring forthere long great blessings. In some moments which it pleases God to give me, I think I discern arising beyond the present troubles, and over the other side of the abyss in which the nation wallows, that fair form of Liberty—God's dear child—whose whole beauty was never yet disclosed. I know her solemn face. That she is Divine, I know by her girdle of purity, by her sceptre of justice, and by that atmesphere of love, that, issuing from her, as light from a star. sceptre of justice, and by that atmosphere of love, that, issuing from her, as light from a star, moves with her, more royal than a king's as-parel. In this, too. I know her divinity, that she shall bless both friends and enemies, and yield the fullest fruitton of liberty to those who would have slain her; as, once, her Master gave His life for the salvation of those who slew Him.

am your true friend and pastor.
HENRY WARD BEECHER. Evening Services.

The church was densely crowded in the evenng, the increased attendance being composed of the floating element who seriously incommode the regular attendants of the church, by think that Beecher will hold forth on politics. Mr. Burton very judiciously refused to pander to this morbid thirst for excitement, and maintained a perfect silence upon the exciting scenes of the morning,-N. Y. Heraid,

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, (

Monday, September 10, 1866. The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were well maintained. in Covernment bonds there was very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 108], no change; 98] was bid for 10-40s; Illi for 6s of 1881; Ill for old 5-20s; and 105 @106 for June and August '30s. City loans were in demand; the new sue sold largely at 99162991; and old do, at 954.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 37; an advance of | on the closing price of Saturday evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57 @571, no change; and Little Schuyikill at 374, a decline of 4. 120 was bid for Camden and Ambov: 60 for Nerristovn: 57 for Minebill: 40 for North Pennsylvania; 65 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33; for Catawissa preferred; 33; for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45% for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sexth; 61 for Tenth and Eleventh: 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 534 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 18; for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 274 for Girard College; and 42 for

Canal shares were firmer. Schuylkill Navigaion preferred sold at 3766374, an advance of \$ susquehanna Canal at 135, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 281, no change; 59 was bid tor Lehigu Navigation, and for Delaware Division.

Eank shares continue in good demand for inre-tment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 147.; 97 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 1324 for Farmers and Mechanios: 55 for Commercial: 32 for Me-chanics': 100 for Southwark; 54 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard: 90 for Western: 313 for Manufacturers and Mechanics; 100 for Tradesmen's; 661 for Lity: 42 for Consolidation; 55 for Commonwealth: 664 for Corn Exchange: 64 for Union: and 120 for Central.

Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 146 ; 11 A. M. 165: 12 M., 146 1 P. M., 1465. LADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY ported by De Haven & bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST COARD.

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fugang Seling. 140. he rates of exchange to-day at I r. m 

July, 1864. 14 July, 1864. 14 August, 1864. 14 October, 1864. 13 Dec., 1864. 12 May. 1865. 10 Angust, 1865. 8 Sept., 1865. . Philadelphia Trade Report.

MCNDAY, September 10 .- The upward movement in the neighboring markets for Flour has caused a firmer feeling here, but there is no demand, except ir m home consumers, who purchase to supply immediate wants. Sales of 600 bbls, Northwestern extra family at \$12@12 50, the latter rate for choice, and small lots of superfine at \$7.50.0875, old and new stock extras at \$9@11. Pennsylvania and Ohio exua family at \$11.50@13.50, the latter rate for resh ground new wheat, and fancy brands at \$1400 16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$5.7546. Prices of Corn Meal are

The Wheat Market continues to be characterized by extreme dulness, and the offerness are small sa'es of 1000 bush, at from \$2.65 to \$2.80 for fair and choice new red. White may be quoted at \$2.00.03. By e remains without change; small sales of Western at 80c, and Pennsylvania at \$1.10. In Corn no improvement to notice; sales of vellow at 91c., and 2500 bush. Western mixed at 87@88c. Oats are inserter. Sales of 2000 bush new Southern at 47c.
There is very little Cloverseed coming forward. Small sales have been made at \$6.50@7.50. Timothy is selling at \$5.25@4. 500 busa. Flaxseed sold Whisky is quiet, with small sales at \$2.37 for Fennsylvania, and \$2 40 for Ohio.

Abandonment of an English Girl in Paris.-The G zette des Tribunaux relates the strange story:—'The attention of the potice was attracted two nights since in the Rue d'Amsterdam to the frightened looks and agitated movements of a little girl, of about ten years of age, who seemed to be seeking some All at once she sprang forward to overtake a man who was going rapidly away, after baying abandoned her. The police started in pursuit and soon arrested him. The man, when interrogated, said that he had been employed bring the little girl from London to Paris; that he had taken her, as ordered, to an hotel heeper in the Rue d'Amsterdam, who was to have received her in his house, but that, on the refusal of that person, he had resolved to abandon her. This individual, who is an Englishman, remains in the hands of the police."

# THIRD EDITION

# TRENTON.

Meeting of the New Jersey Legislature.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. TRENTON, September 10, 1866 .- The dull, monotonous routine of life in the capital has been rudely broken in upon to-day. Most of the Senators and Assemblymen from all parts of the State are already in town, and by evening it is probable that every claimant to a seat will be on hand.

At the close of the session of last winter, the political status of the two Houses was as fol lows:-Senate, Republicans, 11; Democrats, 10; Assembly, Repuclicans, 36; Democrats, 24, On account of the peculiar position assumed by Mr. Scovel, who was elected as a Republican, the Senate was tied. Mr. Scovel is now heart and soul with the true Union party of the country, and no further difficulty is apprehended on his account by any one.

Aithough there may be a few changes in the Assembly, the large majority of the Republicans in that body will not be materially diminished. Mr. Van Wagoner, of Passate, has been ap. pointed a Judge, and thereby forfeits his sent if he has qualified. It is not known whether he has done so or not, but if he has, and his vote is at all necessary to the success of the Union party, he can resign his Judgeship for the time, as he is sure of a reappointment at the close of the extra session.

Dr. Trimble, a Republican member of the Assembly from Newark, is also said to be incapacitated from taking his seat, on account of his connection with the Custom-house in that city. Mr. Lee, of Union, who worked with the Republicans last winter, has gone over to the Johnsonites, according to tumor; but the truthfulness of the report is involved in some doubt. These los es, if losses they prove to be, are counteracted in a measure by the removal of Mr. Leon Abbett, of Union, from his district, although his right to a seat may not be questioned on that

The preamble to the proclamation of the lovernor which convenes the special session of the Legislature reads as follows .-

Whereas, The Honorable Secretary of State of the United States has transmitted to me an amendment to the Constitution of the United stares, to be submitted to the Legislature of the State for its ratification; and whereas, in consequence of an existing vacancy, New Jersey is not fully represented in the Senate of . United States, to the detriment of important The first business in order, therefore, will be

the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, a bill for which purpose will be intro-Its passage by both Houses within a couple of days is secure.

The election of Senator cannot take place intil Tuesday, the 18th, in consequence of the provisions of an act of Congress, which goes into action in this case for the first time. This law establishes a uniform mode of electing Senaters of the United States in all the States, and has the following provisions:-

Section I. That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the time for which any Senator was elected to represent any State in Congress, shall, on the second Thesday after the meeting and organization hereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress in place of such Senator so going out of office in the following manner:—Each House shall openly, by a viva poce vote of each member present the name of one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the per sou so voted for who shall have a majority of th whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of each House by the shall full to give such majority to any person on said day, that, too, shall be entered on the jourest. At 12 o'clock, meridian, of the day tollowing that on which the proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read; and it the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose by rica roce vote of each member present a per on for the purpose atoresaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said oint assembly, a majority of all the members of cted to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared only elected; and in case person shall receive such majority on the first av, the joint assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock each day during the session, and take at least one vote until a Senator be elected. Section 2. That whenever, on the meeting o

the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefor provided for the election of a Senator for a ful erm; and if a vacancy shall happen during the cosion of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized, and shall have notice of such

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the overnor of the State for which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

The two Houses do not meet until 3 o'clock this afternoon, so that it is not probable that much business will be transacted before tomorrow.

## From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 10,-The steamer Cotorado, from New Orleans for Boston, arrived at Nortolk yesterday short of coal, and proecceded on her voyage after a short delay.

## Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, September 10 .- The steamships Heela, City of Boston, and Hermann have arrived at this port.

# EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER. STEAMSHIP "CHINA" AT HALIFAX

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

HALIFAX, September 10 .- The steamship China

has arrived at this port.

The advices by the China are from Queenstown to September 2, and have been mostly anticipated by the Atlantic Cable.

The steamship Caledonia, from New York, arrived in the Clyde on the 1st inst.

The Turkish Government has contracted a loan to pay its overdue dividends,

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. Liverroot, September 1. - Messrs, Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; winter red and Southern, 10s, @ 10s, 9d. Corn active at 26s, 3d. for mixed. Beef firm. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon advancing and prices a trifle higher. Tallow advanced ed.; sales at 44s, 6d, 6246s, for American. Ashes quiet small sales at 30s. for pots; the market is bare of pearls. Sugar quiet and arm. Coffee firm. Rice firmer and slightly advanced. Linsee I less firm. Linseed oil easier; sales at 43s.@43s. 6d. Rosin quiet and stendy.

Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36s, 6d. Petro-leum active and firmer; sales at 1s. 94d.@1s. 10d. for refined.

London Manners.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Winter red wheat, 46@52s. Iron dull at £5 10s. for rails and bars, and 53s. 6d. for pigs. Sugar quiet rnd steady. Coffee steady. Tea quiet. Linseed buoyant.

#### FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOOM.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, September 10.

Conflict in Virginia.

General Howard has received from Richmond, Virginia, the facts of a case that involves the very important issue whether the sentence of a military commission, properly organized, and its verdict officially approved, shall be set aside by the civil authority. On January 19, 1866, Robert Brittingham was arrested at Fortress Monroe for the murder of a negro. He was tried and found guilty by a military commission organized by order of General Miles, and the sentence was approved and promulgated by the Secretary of War. On the 18th of March the prisoner was remanded to the Virginia State Prison at Richmond, and last week, on a writ of habeas corpus, was taken before Judge Lyons, of Hustings Court of that city, and by him delivered over to Mayor Mayor for trial before his court on a criminal offense. The decision given for this action was, that since the restoration of civil law the enforcing of military law against citizens was rendered nuli and void. Brittingham was admitted to \$500 bail by the Mayor, to appear for trial November 1st. General Schofield applies for intruction as to whether he shall rearrest the culorit or not. The whole case has been referred to Secretary Stanton.

## General Howard.

Rumors of the intended resignation of General O. O. Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, are again afloat. There is no truth whatever in the statement. General Howard is an army officer, detailed to the charge of treedmen's affairs. He cannot resign -he could be relieved, but no application to be relieved will be made, as the President would construe the wish into an acknowledgment on the part of the General that he was unable to administer the affairs of his department, and M1. Johnson would claim this justification for the dismissal from the army of a well-known gallant officers.

General Howard's friends insist he shall not place himself in such a false position, and Secretary Stanton plainly and emphatically asserts that so long as he is chief of the War Department, Howard shall remain Commissioner of the Bureau.

General Schofield.

Major-General Schoffeld, commanding Department of Virginia, headquarters at Richmond, has made the significant move of taking up his residence at the avowed Rebel hotel -the Exchange. The Union citizens of that city have been led by this and similar indifferent acts towards loyal scutimentatio indulge in no flattering comments of this new commanding National Bank Issue.

Amount of National Bank notes issued during the week, \$1,264,025. Total in circulation to date, \$291,179,845. Internal Revenue.

506.50. For the ending week, \$10,302,028.82. Markets by Telegraph.

internal Revenue receipts Saturday, \$1,021,-

NEW YORK, September 10 .- Cotton is quiet at 33 ac She for middings. Flour has an advancing tendency, the prices are 15@25c higher—Sa es of 12,000 bble, at \$5.65@11 25 for State, \$8.65@12 75 for Ohio, \$5.65@ 10 25 for western. Southern firmer; 500 bbs. soid \$10.75@18.75. Wheat advancing; the supply is sales of 86,000 bushels at 83c. Pork firm at \$32.25. Lard dull at 18:620 c. Whisky dull.

German Exiles.-Switzerland has now become the refuge of those Germans whose opposition to the Prussian annexations has made it dangerous for them to remain in their own country. correspondent from Berne says that the hotels in the Swiss towns are now full of barons, counts, ritters, and other noblemen, who have e-caped the clutches of Bismark, and have hurried away with their treasures in order to save them from Prussian rapacity. The treasures of everal of the small States, too, have been sent or protection to the Swiss authorities. That of Wartemburg came the other day in a great number of chests to Zurich, and that of Baden, which did not occupy quite se much space, to Basle. There are still a great many German workmen in Switzerland, and they show no disposition to return to their homes, notwithstanding the restoration of peace,

-A letter from Toulon states that, during the A letter from Toules states that, during the late regratus at that port, a small beat was upset by a blow from the tail of a monstrons fish, which was no dount frightened by the nusual movement of the water, occasioned by the boats, or at the bands of music. It is supposed that the fish was an immense thany, of which great numbers are at present seen of the